

take the message that WGS will
arrive ~~in~~ in Prague on Dec 11/2. 34

Thursday Nov. 22, 1945. Thanksgiving Day
Why it had been moved ahead a week
no one seems to know.

Last evening late shots were heard in
the vicinity and the rumor at breakfast
is that two men were killed, both Russian ^{muj}.

At two o'clock Mr. Miss Lane, American
Ambassador gave a Thanksgiving
dinner for Americans in Warsaw.
About 90 were present, mostly from the Embassy
+ attached military; U.N.R.R.A. and the Press were also
represented. The occasion was at Foggs Restaurant.
^(Formerly Vogel) Mr. Foggs is a concert singer as well as a
restaurant proprietor, and he gave us the
rendering of "Warsow", the stirring
song. There were also ^{excellent} dramatic songs
by a Polish lady and by a bass. An
American lady who had not been home
for six years tried to sing How Sweet Home,
but broke down in tears in the first
line. There was Turkey and even
pumpkin pie and plenty of vodka
and ^{French} wine. I stayed until 6:40 p.m.
but left before the party was over.

I had sat at the Ambassador's

35 table and had chats with him.
He wants my opinion as to the fairness
of the distribution of medical supplies
when I get back from my trip. He
is concerned over the reports of individual
regarding discrimination on a political
or party basis. Met Mr. Castleberry,
in charge of the American Red Cross in
Poland, and in peace time a ~~professor~~
teacher of Political Economy in the Univ.
of Minn. He reiterated that there
could be no rivalry between the Red Cross
and UNRRA in Poland as both were
seeking the same objective, Relief.

Nov. 29, 1945 - Friday Completed writing my
second lecture for next Monday. Had
luncheon at the Margot restaurant
with a group of staff members, when Mr.
Hayes brought in the rumor that a French
airplane had made a forced landing
somewhere between Paris & Warsaw and
the passengers, including one American,
had been interned. This may explain
the disappearance of Mr. Wilson, who has
been missing since about November 3, when

he was to arrive from Paris. **36**
It is chilly in Warsaw, about freezing, and
the mission staff are very chilly in the office.
They keep their overcoats on. I have
used Dr. Holle's room for writing, when
there is a small electric stove.

Mr. Teesdale came in to say that the
identification^{Wilson} was quite definite. It is hard
to understand why the French authorities,
who must have known he was on the plane,
did not notify the Mission.

Dr. Kolodziejjski came to Dr. Holle's
room to say she was leaving early in
the morning for Gdansk to take a ship
for America via Sweden. Ms. Brant will
go by the same route. She will assist
Dr. Rajchman in Washington. She has been
working with the Curie Radium Institute
in Warsaw & hopes to do some work with
the Cancer Research Lab. of the Natt Institute
of Health in Washington. She left messages
of farewell with WAC for Dr. Holle.

Nov. 24 ¹⁹⁴⁵, Saturday. Joined the UNRRA office
group at the Magnat Magot restaurant and
found Mr. Wilson there. He had just
arrived from the Russian zone of Berlin,
where he had been detained with other
passengers & the crew of the French plane

37 which had made a forced landing. Apparently he was delayed about 9 days before leaving for Warsaw, was drifed from his course, and finally made a forced landing when gasoline was almost exhausted. For twelve days he stayed in Berlin until the disposition of the case could be made in Moscow & was well treated. Then he came on to Moscow in the same plane.

At about four o'clock Mr. Shaw-Jones came in to say that a Mr. Klude, ^{late} of the office staff had just poured himself out a ^{small} glass of hypo solution and had drunk it as vodka. Advised drinking warm water & inducing vomiting. Learned later that Mr. Shaw-Jones had made up the hypo & put it in the vodka bottle and was sitting at the typewriter making a label when Mrs. Shaw-Jones poured out the drink. Klude tossed it down and asked where they had got that vodka; that it was awful stuff. Mrs. S-J assured him it had been left over from an UNRRA party! Then the identity of the two bottles was ~~done~~ determined.

Nov. 25, 1945. Sunday. Spent most of the day writing a third and last lecture, — worse than either of the others

Nov. 26, 1945. Monday. At 10 a.m. I gave the second lecture at the School of Hygiene (and Ministry of Health), on the subject, "The Regional Extermination of the Insect Vectors of Malaria and yellow fever." It was given in a lecture hall and about 60 persons were present.

Dr. Morzycki (Morzitski) ^{Wanda Morzitska}, Vice-Minister of Health, presided and Dr. Kacprzak, Dean of the School of Hygiene, introduced me. There was about half an hour of discussion afterward. Then I was guest (with Dr. Hole) of the Roszakiewicz Foundation Ex-Fellows at a little gathering with refreshments, tea, sandwiches, & pastry. 11 former fellows took part. Dr. Kacprzak is Secretary of the group. One ^{additional} former fellow had not received an invitation through oversight. There are about 12 additional Ex-fellows in other cities of Poland. The group gave WAS a statement of remembrance signed by them all. WAS will send a copy (or the original) to Dr. Strode. The ex-fellows present were as follows:

M. Kacprzak, Dir. of Health, School of Hygiene
and President of the Nat'l Health Council
S. Styphulkowski, Director Health Center ~~in Warsaw~~
~~Warsaw~~

M. Tacki. City Health Officer (Warsaw?)

S. Tubasz - Division of P.H. Administration,
Ministry of Health, M.D. with UNRRA.

Z. Rudolf. Director of Public Utility Ministry
of Reconstruction. (Engineer)

H. Przybecki (sp?), Sanitary Engineer, Bureau
of Warsaw Reconstruction.

D. Maria Rudolf-Skokowska. Chief Division
of Maternity and Child Welfare,
Ministry of Health.

Eng. Thomas Spassowicz

Dr. Leonard Kowalski, Inspector Public
Health Head in Ministry of Health.

Dr. Aleksander Szczęzyński, Chief of the Branch
of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw

Dr. Victor Borbowksi - Chief of V.D. Control
Division, Ministry of Health in Warsaw.

In the evening at 6 p.m. Was + Holle
joined Dr. Litwin at the hospital with
several others and inspected the institution.

D. Litvin had not realized that 40

Dr. Holle had taken WTS through
the institution previously. This hospital is
at No. 80, Waga St. (Met Dr. Hoga, formerly
on ~~the~~ a delegate of Italian Committee P.I. after
the lecture in the forenoon).

The whole party then drove to
the Polonia Hotel where Dr. Litvin gave
a dinner in a private dining room.
WTS sat between Dr. Litvin and the
Vice-Minister of Health Dr. Moryczki.
The latter told of various plans for
typhus control and expressed appreciation
of the lecture of WTS. There were
about a dozen persons present. Toasts
were drunk & brief speeches made.

Talked with Dr. Ulf Nordwahl of Stockholm in
W. Tadzias Office. The roads are good & hills a to hsp. of 120 beds
in Warsaw Staff c medical Dr. in Otwock about 30 miles and will arr.
Mr. 27, Tues, 1945. D. Holle, WTS, Dr.

Tubiasz left for Dublin by UNRRA carts
at about 9.30 a.m. There was a
light sun. Most of the way the
road was rough. Arrived at
Dublin at about 1.45 p.m. and had
lunch at the Europa restaurant
with Dr. Wladyslaw Kowit, Provincial
(acting) Health Officer. Obtained much
useful information from him. There
are 2,500,000 people in the Province,
and ~~now~~ ~~now~~ in the ~~now~~ in the ~~now~~.

41 It contains 15 Sovnats (or Communes).
There are 21 Health Centers, each with a
Health Office and a nurse. There are 2 infectious
disease hospitals and 34 other hospitals with
4000 beds. There are 354 tub. beds, chiefly
for surgical cases. There is a mental
hospital with 100 beds near Lublin.
In the Province there are 250 drs., incl. 130 in Lublin.
Before the ~~last~~ war there were 520 drs., 100 in Lublin.

Typhus, ^{now} had 300 cases this year, especially
in district of Bilgoraj in the South East
near the frontier. Typhus is mostly in
Poles arriving from the East. Has DDT but
no lumps. Is using it for school children.
Has 3 carloads of DDT. A nurse inspects and
treats if ~~the~~ if either head lice or body lice
are present. Also ~~the~~ examines for scabies
& if ^{suspected} ~~present~~, sends to school physician for who
gives box of ointment & permits return to school on cure.
All school children are examined for typhus.

If a child is found to have body lice it
is treated & also given a quantity of DDT
to take home for treating the family.
Typhus vaccine being given only to personnel.
In 1938, two communes were vaccinated
(20,000 people) with Weigl's vaccine & there
was no typhus in 1938 or 1939. These 2 communes
in the district of Sarny had no cases during
2 winters, while there were 1000 cases in other

parts of the district. Dr. ~~Kurt~~ Kvit **42**
has received from UNRRA drugs & DDT
and 200 bedsteads and 1500 blankets.
No linen came, and it is much needed.

Need also DDT, prunes and dried turnips now.

The diphtheria is mostly in children.

There is too little asphetherine. Has received
some penicillin. Has 120 Sanitary Inspectors
and 180 Nurses (about half from schools of nursing,
all have passed their examinations).

Is having about 20 cases of typhoid per week;
imported from the West (Typhus from the east).

Typhoid contacts are being vaccinated.

[On the way to Lublin was noticed the
log houses. How common was a heavy
plank wall, about 4 inches thick, mortised
mortised at the corners. Thatched roofs were common;
also straw or brush the covering of the
walls to conserve heat. Some houses were
~~newly~~ repaired. Some whole villages were
said to have been inhabited by Jews
before the war, but they were all gone now.]

In the afternoon WAS & Dr. Tatarsz received
a visit from the following at the room of WAS
in Hotel Pension, ~~ul.~~ Peowrakow 1010:

1) Felix Skubiszewski, Dean of Medical School, Lublin.

2) Konstanty Strawinski, Doctor & Entomologist,

43 (3) Zygmunt Lasky Laski,
Counsellor in the Ministry
of Health, Warsaw.

Plans were laid for the following day.
Dr. Skubiszewski, Dean of Med. School,
said that one of the greatest needs is
linen for the hospitals. Dr. Laski
was in Rumania several years during
the war & underwent typhus there.

Took a walk in the late afternoon
darkness with Dr. Tubisz. Went
through the old city gate.

Nov. 28, 1945. ~~Then~~ Wed. Dr. Skubiszewski,
~~Mr.~~ Szwarczki, and Mr. Laski, etc.
and Dr. Kvit called for us a little after
nine. The group took us (WAS, HT, and Dr. Tubisz)
by car to see the Majdanek Camp
("Destruction Camp") about 2 miles from
Lubek on high ground. There was snow
on the ground and a cold wind. The
buildings covered many acres, mostly
of barrack type. Saw one building containing
stacks of over 800,000 pairs of shoes, including
those of men, women & children who had
been brought to the camp. Saw also
rooms where the persons arriving were

bathed & others where they were given the striped clothing worn by inmates. Visited various gas chambers where Cyclon (Zyclon) was used or CO gas was used to kill the crowded victims. Visited the crematorium where the bodies were burned and the nearby pits where ^{it was said} people beyond the capacity of the gas chambers were shot. Visited the museum & registered there. ^{The hospitals were examined, but} otherwise in fair shape.

Returned to town and visited several hospitals, the medical school, and the auditorium of the University ~~at~~ ^{at 12:30 P.M.} In the auditorium, the Rector, Mr. Strawinski, introduced me and I gave my lecture on "The Regional Examination of the Direct Vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever", with Dr. Tintiak ^{interpreting} translating. There was a large audience, mostly students and medical faculty, probably between two and three hundred. The first year class has over 300 in it and the second year over 200. Some of the women students wore white students caps with decorative ^{colorful} bands around them. In the middle of the lecture a metal

45 wire on a string descended
slowly from a hole in the ceiling
till it touched and rested on the
desk a few feet away. Finally
the string & wire were withdrawn.
The students enjoyed this greatly
but only smiled. Afterward the
faculty members explained that
this had been done unwittingly
for the Professor of Physics who
had to know the distance from
ceiling to desk ^{inches} to prepare a
pendulum which would demonstrate
the rotation of the earth.

After the lecture an augmented
faculty group took us for luncheon
to the Europa Restaurant, where
we remained for a couple of hours.

At the hotel two of the women medical
students called primarily to ask me
to carry letters ~~of relatives~~ to America
addressed to relatives. One was
Miss Irene Reeder, Cicha 8/1, Lublin.
She was writing to her father Mr. John Reeder,
615 W 135th St., New York. If I should
happen to learn anything about her
father, she would appreciate my ^{WAS} sending word.

This Ruler was U.N.R.R.A. being with rubber poles + high cloth top. It was
they were red, not yellow. They had been used at our Masses. 46

The other student is as follows:

Thetma V Czerwla P. She is trying
to get into touch with her physician
uncle in Bridgeport, Conn.

At the luncheon I was handed a
typewritten statement regarding the
Marie Curie-Sklodowska University at
Lublin, established by Decree of the Polish
Committee for National Liberation on 23d Oct, 44.
It is one of 6 universities in Poland & the
most easterly. It has 1,200 students &
expects to reach an enrollment of 4000 in the coming
year. The Departments are Medicine, Natural
Science, Agricultural Science, Veterinary Science,
and Pharmacy. During its 1st yr only the
Dept of Med. had 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th yr. students.
& Vet. Sc. had 1st & 2nd; others only 1st. There
is an Inst. of Agric. Agric. at Puławy, 25 miles
east of Lublin. The University conducted
exams. & conferred degrees of BA n BS on 60
persons who had studied in the underground.

Nov. 19, 1945. Thurs. At 9 o'clock we
called on the Governor of Lublin Province,
Mr. Waclaw Rozga, and paid our respects.
He was interested in Dr. Hobbes plan to bring

47 in lectures and helped them to
carry back a correct picture of what
was happening in Poland.

At 9:10 we started by car (Holle) Pabog
was) for Radom on the way to Krakow.
We stopped at Slatava to see the General
Hospital Dr. J. Szwarcowski, Director of the hospital
took us through. The original hospital had
been destroyed and the temporary one was
in an old damaged hotel. There were
120 patients and the rooms were crowded.
As we arrived an old man was being
helped from a wagon in which he had
been brought for 17 miles in the absence
of an ambulance. He had to sit or
lie on straw in the cold wind. In
the largest ward German prisoners were
boarding up a broken window and stuffing
the chinks with straw. In this ward
new UNRRA bedsteads and mattresses
were in evidence. No bedsteads and
mattresses had been allotted and 40 already
received. 60 blankets had also been ~~received~~
promised, and they were about to send it
to Warsaw for this material. Deliveries in
the obstetric ~~wards~~ had to be made in
the open ward. There was no microscope
in the hospital. There was an old second hand

bath tub in the basement, for 48
bathing new patients. There was no
routine after disinfection of clothes,
but sometimes heat was used. The
clothes were stored while the patient
was in the hospital & probably the
lice usually died off.

Crossed the Vistula on a temporary
wooden bridge near ^{wreck of the} great steel
bridge. We passed through an
area where there had been heavy
fighting and saw wrecked autos, trees
cut to block the road, etc. There were
numerous rebuilt peasants' houses
of thick wooden walls and thatch.

~~At Radom~~ We were delayed by
a puncture and arrived in Radom
at about 1 o'clock. It took 3 hours to
get the car fixed up. Had lunch & walked
about town. Arrived in Krakow at about 8:45 pm.
There were signs of snow on the road, but
none in the city. Found reservations awaiting
us at Hotel Francuski. Clean rooms, good service,
hot water.

Nov. 30, 1945, Friday Got into touch with Prof.
Supniewski, Prof. of Pharmacology & Dean of the
Medical Faculty, University of Krakow. He made
arrangements for my stay visit & my lecture, which
be scheduled for the evening of the following day.

49 Dr. Supniewsky took us on a tour of the University, hospitals, etc. Visited Prof. J. Kostrejewski, Prof. of Communicable Diseases and saw a severe case of typhus in beginning convalescence. The bed at sides + canopy frame had been enclosed by a rope net to keep the patient when delirious from getting out. There was a fading rash all over his body, and he was thin + haggard.

Looked through the Com. dis. Hospital, Calles on Prof. F. Walter, Prof. of Dermatology and was shown through his Clinic.

Went to the Nursing School, originally built with assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation. Visited with Miss Anna Rydel, Director of Nursing, and Miss Theresa Kulczyńska, both M.D. ex-fellows. T.K. is a graduate of the M.R.H. nursing school. There are 140 students of which 77 can live-in in the crowded building. The course is 2 1/2 yrs but, it is proposed to add a half-year midwifery course. There is also now a 15-month midwifery school.

Dr. Supniewsky next took us to the oldest existing building of the Krakow University. Saw the fine statue of the young

Kopernicus, who was a student in ⁵⁰
the school. Then went to call on
the President of the University, Rev. Szafer.
The Univ. had reopened only a few
months before after long closure by the
University Faculty members, including
Dr. Supniewsky, who got into concentration
camp. Dr. S. spent about 8 yrs in the
concentration camp and lost his upper
^{front} teeth.

Dr. Supniewsky arranged with a cleric,
who was a teacher of history, to take
us through the Castle. Saw the Cathedral
and then the Castle-keepers. A Polish woman
who had lost her home in Warsaw showed
us through the many beautiful rooms.

One great hall was lined with the cloth
walls of the great tent of one of the Turkish
rulers defeated by the Poles, and a
small roundish room contained
another similar Turkish tent of great
age and size.

Took Dr. Supniewsky + our cleric guide
to luncheon at the hotel, where we had a
very good meal. Afterward the cleric took
us to see the Art Gallery over the Market,
and we saw some fine pictures.

Spent an hour or so of growing darkness.

51 shopping is an very popular
market in Old Drapers' Hall,

In the streets at some of the
corners are great square posts which
were set up by the Germans and mines
so that they could be thrown across
the street ^{from both sides} to form a blockade.

At dinner ^{at the hotel} we met two Catholic US Army
Dec. 1, 1945, Sat. Chaplains and a Miss
Paula Le Cler "staff representative of Transradio's
Press Service Inc., 521 Fifth Ave., N.Y." She also
said she was representative of the American
Newspaper Alliance^{Inc.} lived in Gramercy Park
Hotel, New York. She was anxious to draw
us out on questions of inequity of distribution
of UNRRA goods, the political situation, etc.

At the request of a young rabbi
I went to see Rabbi Wohlgeleter, of
Vaad Hahatzalah.

Dec. 1, 1945. Sat. The group (WAS, Holle, Tobiasz)
went first to the office of the Provincial Health
officer (Krakow) and saw the Dep. P.H.O.,
in the absence of the Health Officer, and several
of his assistants including the Chef Nurse.
Three train ^{car} loads of UNRRA supplies had
been received, one wholly of ether, one of X-ray

film & spirits, 1 of drugs (all from ~~Czestochowa~~)
Has also received aspirin & has been ⁵²
promised beds, mattresses & penicillin.

The supplies for the Province have gone ^{only} to public
~~hospitals~~ hospitals so far. The lists of allocations
of med. & sanit. supplies is made in the
Province & sent to ~~the~~ Warsaw for
approval. The greatest need is for linen for
hospitals. 30% of the people have head lice;
about 15% body lice (in the Province), but
there are practically ^{no body lice} ~~now~~ in Krakow.

There is on hand a good quantity of DD -
but probably no ^{hand} dust pumps. ^{Two were} 60
cases of the lymphoid ^{for in the last month or week} recently, mostly in displaced
persons. There are 100 p. h. nurses in
the Province. Popul. of Krakow = 400,000; of
the Province 2,300,000. There were 37 cases
of diph. ~~in the month~~. There is no immunization.

Dr. Wojciechewicz is Deputy Director. H.O.

Dr. Edward Ebel, is in charge of Spa treatment
and records. Miss ^{michalina} Skleszyńska is Chief
Nurse, + grad of Michigan. Mr. Lubec.

Called next on Dr. Wastrzych, in charge
of office of the Extraordinary Commissioner to
Control Epidemics. He had charts and tables
of current incidence of infectious diseases.
When typhus appears he He has organized
an "epidemic column" for each of the 16 P.

53 districts of the Province of ~~Ao~~ Krabow.
Each has one doctor, 4 to 6 or 12 sanit.
inspectors, and 1 nurse. The bawn ~~as~~ has
1 disinfestation apparatus, 1 mobile shower bath,
and each sanit. inf. has a dust pump, but
^{of German manufacture &} the apparatus I have was a huge one
inappropriate for dusting people! Two
dissecting chambers were received each
weighing 4 tons. Typhus was prevalent
about Aug. among 2 ^{two} foci, and then
dropped off rapidly. The communities
were long in no man's land & suffered
greatly during the war. Contacts are taken
& clothes dusted or disinfected. Homes are
fumigated with Sulphur, if lice are found,
(house of patient & adjoining houses).

Two "very endemic" villages with 600 cases
in one year were vaccinated (Weigl's?)
1000 people vaccinated. No cases for appeared
among them. Typhus is appearing in new
places. Camps are having some typhus.

He has vaccinated a half-million people
against typhoid, but is nevertheless getting
typhoid among the vaccinated. So now
using more concentrated vaccine, causing
much reaction. ~~but~~ Typhid cases largely
introduced, from East or West. Some due to

bad living conditions.

On leaving the office we met Dr. W. Majewski, a former Rockefeller Fellow.

54

Called on Dr. Weigl, formerly of Lwow (now part of Russia). His orig. lab. equipment was taken by the Germans to near Nürnberg. He helped organize the new lab there. Equipment at his lab at Krakow was also taken away. Other forms of typhus^(bacillus?) were made and tried. The egg vaccine caused paralysis, probably due to defect in manufacture. Dr. Sparrow of Tunis used the lung method first, according to Weigl. Dr. Weigl insists that the ~~host~~ & strain of Rickettsias used is very important and would like to know which are now used in the Cox vaccine. Met Dr. Weigl's son at the lab. He is a medical student. Dr. W. took us through the laboratory. Saw the lice being fed on women's legs (the blood donors get extra rations). Lice are hatched in glass tubes & accumulate at the bottom. Full-grown lice are held by the points of a small brass comb and are injected individually under the microscope (by rectum). Other workers pull the abdomen from the thorax and harvest the intestines after the louse has died from the disease.

55 About 100 lice are needed
for each vaccination.

Visited the National Social
Insurance Office in Krakow. Met there
Dr. Batko, formerly Dr. & Chief of the
Medical Office at Suez quarantine! He was
is of Austrian origin. He is now Dep. to
the Chez Med. Office of Nat'l Social Insurance
at Krakow. Every employee is insured
& the employer pays the equivalent of 5%
of the salary. There are benefits related to
disease, maternity, unemployment, old
age, accident. There is some local
autonomy under a local board. The
central office is at Lodz. There is
a physician in every district; also hospitals
& clinics. The whole family is insured
including children under 14. There
are about 74,000 persons insured at Krakow.
The insurance is under the Ministry of
Social Welfare. Visited the clinics
consulting prices of the different
specialties and the Pharmacy.

At 6 p.m. I was taken to a
medical amphitheatre and gave my
lecture on "The Regional Extermination of
the insect vectors of Malaria and Typhus Fever."

These seats were filled and about 200
were present, Dr. Weyl among them. The **56**
~~radical~~ was

After the lecture Dr. Alexander Polek introduced
himself. He was a former fellow at Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Francis von Broer of Lwow
asked for an appointment & came to see
me at the hotel. Lwow is now in Russia & he
has elected to take Polish citizenship. Dr.
Johnson³ has his record and Dr. Rappiman is a friend.
He is of Austrian origin & could help UNRRA in that
country. He would take a position with UNRRA. Special
Pediatrics and infectious diseases and viruses,
Kunis Dziez and others. He came from Lwow to see
a sick daughter & is returning. His elder daughter
is in England. His wife is Scotch. If WAS hears
of any opportunity for him, WAS could write
through Prof. S. K. Parnas, Hotel Metropolis,
Moscow, "for Dr. von Broer". He would prefer to
work in Austria, but would ~~consider~~ ^{not}
consider other assignments. Is 58 yrs old.
He was a Polish citizen during the war. He
claims to be one of the most distinguished
pediatricians in the world. WAS will speak
to Goodman & others about him.

~~To~~ Dec. 2, Sun., 1945 - Drove about 250 km.
to Warsaw. The trees were coated with ice.

57 So were the telephone wires. The wires vibrated violently, as the weight of ice had apparently changed ~~the~~ their vibration time. Here and there were old windmills of the Dutch type.

Arrived at about 2:30 & went to Hotel Polonia where I shared Dr. Holle's room with him. Had talk ^{in Mr. Harry's} with Dr. Holle in evening about the budget. Dec. 3, 1945, Mon. Arranged with Mr. Leesdale to get my passport fixed up. Dr. Holle had a wire from London suggesting that Dr. Greely would be available for four weeks to lecture & confer on typhus control. Miss Schloss, nurse, has joined the mission. There is a cable saying that my suitcase had been sent from London. Went to Inst. of Hygiene with Dr. Holle & talked with Dr. Litow about the UNRRA budget.

In the evening Dr. Holle & I attended a movie film for US Embassy Staff, "Sherlock Holmes in Washington."

In the afternoon I gave a short interview on my trip, etc., to Mr. Larry Allen, United Press Associated Press. Dec. 4, 1945 Tues. At 10 a.m. I gave my third & last lecture in Warsaw at the School Directorate of Hygiene on the subject "Developments in the Public Health Field."

About ⁷⁵ ~~100~~ persons were present. Then went to the American Embassy & Consulate

and had my passport amended ⁵⁸
to make it good also for Czechoslovakia.
Started by car at about 1 p.m. for Lodzi
(pronounced Wootz or Woch).

After my lecture in the morning a Dr.
Kobryner of Warsaw called on me.
He had heard of my interest in influenza
and wanted to show me some photographic
slides of a parasite found ^{by him} in the
blood of many cases of influenza.
He had shown his material to Dr. Bedreka,
many years ago & he was interested.
He wanted to know whether there was
any chance of being given an opportunity
to go to America to continue his
studies, which he began in 1928. WGS
gave him no encouragement. He gave
me a couple of old reprints.

Arrived at ~~Lodz~~ at about 3:30 after
2½ hrs on the way. Went to Hotel
(now 145), formerly known as Fremdenhof
General Litmann. This Lodzi was
Litmannstadt. Had a private bath &
abundance of hot water.

On the way to Lodzi the passengers in

59. The "station wagon" were 2).

Tubisz, an interpreter for Mr. Gerstensang, W.A.S., and Miss Hanka Jankajtes. The interpreter & Miss. J. were merely passengers. Dr. Holle remained behind on as he was needed for work on the budget before Mr. Dury left for New York on the following Thursday. Mrs. H.L. was Assistant Director of the Nursing School in Warsaw before the war. ^{is now head of the nursing school at Szczecin, though} ~~The Director was killed. The nursing school~~ was the last institution to close ^{ago.} after the insurrection. H.L. is now Chief Nurse in the Health Ministry and is responsible for looking after the nursing problems. ^{Her predecessor was shot by the Germans.} Recently the nursing building was allotted to the Ministry of Communications, but a protest is being made.

At the hotel Dr. Jakubowski ~~talked~~ to us and was our host at luncheon. Discussed health matters. Dr. J. is Professor in Internal Medicine. There are 800,000 people in Lodz, the "Manchester of Poland". There have been started schools ^{for} medicine, stomatology (dentistry), and law. He told us of the

cases of malaria, now +
falciparum, in close relation to
the presence of Russian soldiers.
~~malaria appeared right along & that in which they lived~~
At 6:00 pm. we went to the Institute
of Hygiene where Dr. Prof. Przesmycki,
Director of the Central Institute of Hygiene,
showed us through. There are 11 branch
institutes, including the one in Warsaw.
Weigl's vaccine is being prepared in
three laboratories, - 20,000 doses per month,
and mouse liver vaccine is also being
considered. Every lot is tested by the
Institute in guinea-pigs and by the agglutination
of rickettsiae (with blood of g. pigs or rachis).
Castaneda vaccine was brought and
dropped from the air at the time of the
insurrection, but tests showed it to be
useless. Cox's vaccine also failed to
protect guinea-pigs. Saw the charts for
Cox's vaccine in g. pigs. The rickettsiae
used in agglutination are from lice.

Every branch lab. has departments of
food + water control + bacteriology.

Visited the several laboratories and was
surprised to see such clean + well-kept
laboratories and the large professional staff.

Dr. Sym. explained his work, largely chemical,

61 on the metabolism of the ~~micro-~~
bacillus

Met Dr. Angelin, of Provincial Health
Office of Krakow whom we had missed
at the time of the visit here.

Gave my lecture ~~& also~~ at 6.30
in one of the lecture rooms before
the Medical Society of Lódz. Prof.
Rutkowski, vice pres. of the Society,
and Prof. of Surgery, presided and
introduced me. He stated that I
was the first foreigner to address the
society after the war. The subject
of my lecture was The Regional Extermination
of the insect vectors of Malaria and Typhus
fever. They were much interested in DDT
and ~~wants~~ asked questions. Afterward
there was a tea for the supper in
my room in the staff dining room,
attended by about 40 people!

In his office Dr. Przesmycki handed
me a note saying no + saying that
agar-agar (250 kg) and peptone (150 kg)
were at the moment the most urgent
need of the institute. He enclosed
an account of the history of the institute.
Dr. Z. Szymanowski, Prorector

for the medical faculty (Medico, 62
Stomatology etc.) handed me a detailed
list of the needs of the schools of medicine
and Stomatology, and a note saying
that they would be grateful for
any help which U.N.R.R.A. will give.
Text-books were particularly requested.
(See a note to a woman who had a sick
daughter in Wroclaw.)

Dec. 5, 1945 - Wede started for Wroclaw
(Wrotzwar) at 9 a.m. The fog prevented our
seeing much of this large ^{industrial} city. Raw cotton
is said to be coming in from Russia, but
with an understanding that most of the
manufactured cloth must go to that country.

Passed endless convoys of Russian trucks
carrying goods eastward. Two of them struck
^{& damaged severely} the fenders on the left side of our car.
Many cases of the drivers seemed to think that
they had a right to the middle of the
road, even though cars in the opposite
direction had edged over as far as was safe.

Passed through the former boundary of
Germany. Our driver had been ^{made} a prisoner
of war after the invasion and had been
confined in a camp run by . Passed through
a factory gate but sadly wrecked iron named

Olesnica (German Oels). The main street was still blocked by a huge wrecked tank. Drove through the tower gate when there was a gap in the division of Russian troops.

Reached Wroclaw ~~and~~ at about

We were stopped several times at control points by soldiers. At a point near the former German border we were asked to show our papers and then Dr. Tubaasz and I were taken to the military headquarters ^{about the evening}, ~~no~~ ^{existed} three blocks away. It developed that the ~~date~~^{date} the identity card of Dr. Tubaasz had expired on Oct. 3. They accepted my UNRRA identity card and travel orders as adequate, + finally let Dr. Tubaasz go on also after considerable loss of time.

Before we reached Wroclaw we passed a large camp of German prisoners (of war) held by the Russians. Groups of men were seen behind the barbed wire.

We were stopped by Russian soldiers ^{(presumably to be taken to prison or fined later).} at a rear control point. This time it was the chauffeur's papers that were question. Our newly acquired UNRRA ~~the~~ station wagon had its number

in chalk. Finally they let us go on. 64

Arrived in Wroclaw at about 3 p.m. & went to the Provincial health office only to find that the telegram about our coming had not been received & that the Health Officer was not. Much time was lost waiting. Obtained rooms at Hotel Monopol.

Dr. Adam Michajda had dinner on with us. He is in charge of Communicable Diseases for the Province. He is receiving ~~about~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ a large amount of DDT & is much interested in its use. They had

3000 cases of typhoid ~~recently~~ in the province at the end of Sept., and now about 800. 5000 persons have been vaccinated against typhoid. Dr. AM agreed to find Dr. Hirschfeld and let him know of our arrival and whereabouts.

Dr. Michajda is calling a meeting of all the district health offices ^{+ will tell them + demonstrate} ~~earns about DDT~~.

Dec. 6, 1945. Thus Wroclaw (the old ^{Prussia} ~~Prussia~~ Vratislavia), of Silesia, is now a sorry sight. Some nests are as bad as Warsaw, but the destruction is not so uniform or complete. Some one said it was 50% destroyed. There are ruins

65 on every hand. Gangs of German women are working with prass and shovels or are cleaning brick. Everywhere people are pulling and pushing little carts. Germans are supposed to wear a white arm band and to be barred from the ~~hotels~~ Monopol Hotel and to give first priority to Poles for employment (according to Dr. Tabasz). There is a large open-air market for barter & sale of belongings and people are coming from a distance to get the goods of the Germans cheap.

Bedding & mattresses in the ^{general} hospital are explained as being obtained by requisition from the Germans.

At 9 a.m. Mrs. (Prof. Dr.) Hanna Hirschfeld called with Dr. Szwarc (Phys. H. O) and Dr. Michajda (In charge of cont. diseases) Prof. Dr. Ludwik Hirschfeld is sick with broncho-pneumonia which developed from the cold he had in Warsaw. Planned the day.

At 9 a.m. we called on the Rector of the University, Prof. Kulczyński (Botany), and met Prof Loria (Physics), professor. Visited the Ward to the Microbiological Institute of Prof. Ludwik Hirschfeld and started

from time on a turn of the
clinics of the Med. Faculty. Much
roofing and some wall damage
have been repaired. Many windows
are still out due to shortage of glass.
Some repairs are delayed for lack of
money. The Univ. was opened about two
weeks ago. There are 400 medical
students. The 1st, 2nd, and 3d years are
being taught.

Called next on the Institute of Hygiene, a
branch of the Central Institute in Lodz. The
director, San. Engineer A. Lymolis, former
Rockefeller (H.D.) fellow showed us about.

Met also Engineer Smolenski. The building
is in a good state and modern. Mr.
Lymolis admits that field work in
San. Engineering is much needed now that
the laboratory case has been established.

Visited All Saints Municipal Hospital
with the director Dr. S. Piotr. Visited
many wards, some crowded and in
a few there were double-decker beds. The
crowding was most marked in the male D.D.
~~department~~ wards. Patients were being brought
to the hospital in farm wagons, lying in
straw. As much were carried in white or worn
pyjamas.

67 There is no ambulance. The diet seems ~~consistently~~ very deficient. Small boiled potatoes in their skins ~~are~~ spread and a soup of gruel, has some sort of meatless gravy was the mid-day meal for practically everyone. Breakfast consists of ^{3 pieces of} bread with marmalade, coffee + sugar but no milk. ~~bacon~~

(Twice a week the lunch is a thick pea soup). On Sundays an attempt is made to secure some meat from the free market. Supper: Bread with lard or butter, (The supply of lard is running low), coffee or tea with sugar. Dried fruits are impossible. Milk is much needed. Patients are said to be receiving about 1500 calories, & to be getting scurvy. They get on only because their families bring in food. D.S. Boychuk, Chief of the Lat. Med. Dept. spoke English freely.

(See next page) Called in Dr. ~~Bauer~~ Ludwika Hirszfeld & found him in bed, recovering from broncho-pneumonia. His institute of microbiol, which he is setting up at govt request, ^{was} ~~was~~ originally established by Speiffer, whose bust remains in the assembly room.

~~He~~ Heisser did his work in the 868
the Clinics seen in the morning.

The Breslau was a great medical center.
Robert Koch gave his first papers among
his work on anthrax and tuberculosis
in the auditorium of the Institute
before it was rebuilt. Dr. Hirschfeld
asked W.F.S. to remind Dr. Bauer
the need for auto's of the Institute
is to function.

(See opposite page). At the Municipal Hospital
it was said that linen was not to
great need. More important were sulphur
drugs, opiates, X-ray equipment
was perhaps adequate, but some
was not but in order for fear it would
be requisitioned & taken to the East.

At 2 p.m. we were given a luncheon
at Hotel Metropole by ~~host~~ Mrs. Hirschfeld.
About eleven people were present. Among
Prof & Mrs Loria (physics), Prof Baranowski
(Physical Chemistry), Dr. Turzko,
Dr. Marais, & Dr. Michajla.

Leave a lecture at 5:15 p.m.
in the amphitheater lecture hall
of the Inst. of Microbiol. ~~by~~ Prof. Dr.)
Hanna Hirschfeld presided, and a representative)

69 of the student body, Mr. Zaleski,
1st year med. student, read an
address of welcome. I gave my
lecture no. 2 on "The Regional
Extermination of the insect Vectors of
Malaria & Typhus Fever" with
an introductory summary of lymphsy.
in Lecture No. 1 on q.f. & influenza.
It was a bit long, with the translations
by Dr. T. Jurasz. Afterward we
went to the home of Prof. Baranowski
for supper with a gathering of about
15 people. Prof Hugo Steinhaus asked
me to carry a message to a friend
in Cornell U.S.A. University. Heard
some more from him & Prof Loria of
the atrocities committed by professors
at Lwow by the Germans. Apparently
they appeared with a rather old
list containing even the name of a
professor who had died a year before.
and took the professors and men,
of their families, beat and from them
bones & shot them. Steinhaus said
~~he would be in the next bus + etc~~

The supper broke up at about 9:30,
& we hastened back to the hotel.

It is supposed to be dangerous 70
to be out after 9 o'clock, the official
curfew hour.

During my talk with Hirschfeld he
said he had made some observations in
Weigle's vaccine in the Warsaw ghetto & was
not convinced that the evidence was sufficient
to prove its efficacy. before

In introducing me at the lecture Dr. Hirschfeld
Hirschfeld said that I was the first
foreign scientist to come ^{relatively} & address at
the Institute after the war.

In the children's surgical ward we
saw injuries due to mines which are still
^{I was left of the killing of 16 professors at}
exploding ^{including} 2 members of their families, by
the Germans. ^{Also at Krakow a meeting of professors}
^{was called and all 117 in number, were taken to concentration}
^{camp where some died}
Dec. 7, 1945, Friday Drove northward

to Poznan starting at 8 a.m. and
arriving at noon. Called on Dr. J.
Zaroski, Provincial Health Officer, at
his office. He had received Dr. Utzay's
telegram and had reserved rooms for us
at Hotel Continental and had arranged
for a lecture before the ~~Medical~~ Medical Society
of Poznań on 6 p.m. He took us to call
on Dr. Vidy, Governor of the Province
and a medical man. Dr. Zarosky

71 said that typhus fever was diminishing and that there were only a few cases of typhus. 13 boxes of UNRRA goods had been received but were not yet opened. The shipment included DDT, linens for the hospitals is one of his needs. We took him to Luncheon at the restaurant of the Continental Hotel.

Afterward Dr. Zariski took us in boat to visit the Institute of Hygiene (branch of the Central Inst. in Lodz). Dr. Wiza is Director & he took us about. The Institute is short of equipment, and, needs especially again. The Divisions are Bacteriology, Food and Water.

The city is about 50% destroyed and the central part is ~~largely~~ ^{in great part} in ruins. Some buildings are already being repaired. Some of the damage was by robot bombs.

In the evening at 6 p.m. I gave a lecture ~~on~~ based on lectures I and II, a summary of both. It was the best of the series, in my opinion, and the audience was almost entirely of doctors. ~~It~~ The lecture was given before the

Medical Society of ~~Kiel~~ Poznań. 72
Poznań in the Council Chamber
of the Province. The room was ^{brightly} lighted
by chandeliers with plenty of crystal.
There were between 150 & 200 persons present,
the Governor Vidy sat at the Chairman's
right. There were many questions
afterwards about the use of DDT. Dr.
Jonscher ^(Chairman) is Prof. of Pediatrics. The
Secretary of the Society is Dr. Stojanowski
(Path. Anat.). Met also Dr. Neumann, Dir.
Chief of Communicable Diseases in
the Provincial Health Department. He
says he has received about 2½ tons of DDT.

After the lecture Dr. Zaroski gave
a dinner in my honor at the Continental
Hotel, for about 9 people. Dr. Jonscher told
me that they were already receiving
penicillin and that he had had a
remarkable ^{complete} cure of pneumococcus
meningitis in a 6 mos. old baby, a
condition formerly invariably fatal. A startling
episode was the ^{large} spilling of a glass
of beer by the waiter on the backs of Dr.
Jonscher and myself. The party broke
up abruptly at about 9:30 to allow
the guests to reach home before curfew.
The weather was turning cold & ^{there was some} snow.